

TREATIES TO BE RATIFIED

Approval of Arbitration Conventions Predicted.

PRESIDENT HELPED THEM

Effects of His Campaign of Education and of Popular Sentiment Felt in Senate.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 3.—The effect of the President's campaign of education in support of the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France was shown in so many different ways in the Senate today that the prediction was freely made that they will be ratified without amendment when they come up for final action several weeks hence.

A marked change of attitude appeared on the Democratic side, which was disposed to stand solidly against the ratification of the agreements when they were reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. In this opposition Senator Bacon, who declared that he would never approve an agreement which submitted the question of arbitration to arbitration, took the lead. This misconception, together with many others regarding the scope of the treaties, had been cleared away by the President in his speeches in various parts of the country. In the mean time Senators have been made to feel the strength of the popular sentiment in favor of ratification, and many who were at first inclined to oppose them have changed their minds.

Senator Rayner, one of the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced today that he would file a minority report favoring the ratification of the treaties without amendment. Senator Hitchcock, another Democratic member, gave notice that he would address the Senate on the treaties at the first opportunity. It is understood that the purpose of his speech is not so much to oppose ratification as to justify his course in signing the majority report of the committee recommending that they be amended.

As evidence of popular interest in the agreements, Senator Cullom presented a large number of petitions from societies and organizations of various kinds favoring their ratification without delay. "Three-fourths of the states of the Union," said Senator Cullom, "are represented by these petitions."

Senator Gallinger also presented a number of petitions, among which was one signed by a number of personal acquaintances. "In presenting this," he said, "I venture to express the hope that the arbitration treaties will soon be taken up by the Senate."

Although it is not improbable that sufficient strength could be mustered by the supporters of the treaties to ratify them at the present time, they will not be taken up for final action for at least a fortnight, according to the present plan. The advocates of arbitration in the Senate desire more time for the leave of popular sentiment to work and to give recalcitrant Senators time to consider the question carefully before voting. The objections that were brought against the treaties are gradually being cleared away, and the question of their ratification looms less large.

Since the treaties were sent to the Senate it has become apparent that the opposition to them is not so great as it was. Senators Burton, Root and Cullom signed the majority report favoring the ratification of the treaties. Since the report was submitted Senators Sutherland, McPherson and the latter course, and their example has been followed by a number of other Senators not on the committee.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Off for Cleveland!

Cleveland is 579 miles from New York, but you can reach the Lake City in 14 hours by using the train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 6.32 P. M. The train arrives in Cleveland at 7.30 A. M., in time for breakfast before business. If you are destined to the residential section, leave the train at the Euclid Avenue Station, if otherwise, at the Union Station on the lake front. The train is limited and affords excellent service. There is, of course, a well-appointed dining car serving dinner. A club car suggests smoke and refreshment and companionship. As a part of its equipment there is also a barber, who ties up men's clothes, and a bath.

The observation and library car suggests its own purpose. It is open to all passengers and is a social exchange, a reading room and an outlook on the passing scenery. A ladies' maid and a manicurist serve the passengers. Drawing-rooms or state-rooms may be chosen by those who wish more seclusion than the berth affords.

This train is one of the famous trains of the land, and it is a great favorite with travelers between Cleveland and New York. The excellence of its equipment and the timeliness of its schedule make it so.

The time table shows five other good trains to Cleveland leaving at convenient hours.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—With the convening of Congress after the holiday recess the extent to which the shadow of William Jennings Bryan overcasts the Democratic horizon and the influence still exerts over his party are more than apparent. For instance, it is due solely to the taunts which Mr. Bryan has thrown at Representative Underwood that the majority in the House has decided to report a bill revising the steel schedule before taking up the wool schedule, despite the fact that the Democratic leaders believe that their course in this respect is illogical and that they are sacrificing much political advantage by doing so.

The view of the Democratic leadership is that they could gain much credit with the voters by promptly passing a wool bill substantially the same as that they passed at the last session, and which they believe would so nearly conform to the report of the Tariff Board that the President could not refuse to approve it. But even although they are persuaded of the correctness of their reasoning in this respect, Mr. Underwood has not the courage longer to face the criticism of the Democratic leadership, and in the opinion of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is not influenced by the steel industry at Birmingham a steel bill will be first reported. It is felt that it is better to avoid the continued criticism of Mr. Bryan than to make additional votes among the people. Speaking privately, among the Democrats do not deny that it would have been the occasion of the utmost relief to them if the ship on which Mr. Bryan was recently traveling, and which suffered a serious accident, had gone to the bottom of the sea with all on board. The possibility of Mr. Bryan's being the Presidential nominee of his party is being discussed more seriously than ever, and there are many who fear that when the inevitable comes in the Democratic National Convention ends the Peerless Leader will be found once more to have captured the party colors.

THE STEEL BILL.—Regardless of the fact that the Tariff Board has made no investigation of the steel industry, and of the further fact that the members of the Ways and Means Committee have had no time to do so, that committee expects to bring into the House within a few days a steel bill which will be labeled "Democratic," although it will actually be an adaptation of the Cummins amendment which was added to the cotton bill of the last session. Iron ore, according to present plans, will be put on the free list, and will be barred wire, hoop iron and, indeed, most of the forms of iron and steel which were made free by the "Farmers' Free List" of last summer. Reductions of from 50 to 45 per cent on manufactured steel are contemplated, and in plate will probably be cut nearly 50 per cent. It is believed that a sufficient number of insurgents can be found in the Senate to pass this bill, and that thus it will be possible to send to the President another half-baked tariff measure, which, to be consistent, he must veto, and that thus some measure of political gain will be made by the Democrats. But that the chief reason which actuates the Democrats in bringing in a steel bill at this time is fear of Mr. Bryan is not denied by the Democratic leaders.

UNDERWOOD WILL SIDESTEP.—Fear of the dissecting knife will keep Representative Underwood away from the Jackson Day dinner, at which William Jennings Bryan will be the lion of the occasion. Whether it is fear of appendicitis or Bryanitis which will lead Mr. Underwood to remain away is not quite clear. Mr. Underwood admits that he has an overpowering fear of the operating table, and it is known that he was recently threatened with appendicitis. It is also known, however, that Mr. Underwood is quite capable of converting the festive board into an operating table, and that his oratorical scalpel is likely to be quite as sharp, and perhaps

more incisive than that of the surgeon. Mr. Underwood has been billed as a speaker at the Jackson Day dinner. So has Mr. Bryan, and it is admitted that there is no knowing just where the Peerless One will break out. He has not hesitated to pay his respects to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the past, and it is felt quite probable that he would do so again, especially if Mr. Underwood were present. Mr. Bryan is to be the last speaker of the evening, and Mr. Underwood would have no opportunity to defend himself, so his friends generally approve his decision to remain away. It is asserted by the friends of the Alabama Congressman that it is only the fear of appendicitis which keeps him away from the dinner, but appendicitis is largely a superstition, and there is no doubt that should he attend the dinner Mr. Underwood would be the victim of most painful nervousness until Mr. Bryan had finished his remarks.

OPPOSE SHERWOOD BILL.—Senator Lodge today received a petition signed by many well known citizens of Massachusetts, including a number of veterans of the Civil War, among them being such men as Major Henry L. Higginson, Colonel N. P. Hallows and General Edward Stevens, protesting against the passage of the Sherwood pension bill. The petition says in part: "We think no additional pensions should be established except for honorably discharged soldiers who are disabled and in absolute need. No soldier enlisted under any promise by the government, express or implied, that the pension, such as is now proposed, should be granted at any time. As a gratuity or burden it should not be imposed on the country." It is generally hoped that the old soldiers who have the honor of their calling at heart will send similar petitions to Congress.

LAFFERTY STILL INTERESTED.—As an indication of his continued interest in the opposite sex, and, perhaps, seeking to restore himself to favor, Representative Lafferty, an Oregon insurgent who achieved notoriety and trouble last session by writing an "I would like to meet you" note to a young woman in the House gallery, introduced a resolution today providing for nationwide woman suffrage. Mr. Lafferty asks that the Constitution shall be so amended that sex shall not be a bar to women from voting throughout the United States. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which dignified aggregation of statesmen will probably pigeon-hole it. Nevertheless, the Oregon legislator, who admits he is a bachelor seeking "original companionship," may have partially squared himself with the fair sex, despite the embarrassing blunder he made last session. This blunder, it will be recalled, brought an angry visit from the father of the young woman to whom Mr. Lafferty had taken a fancy as he sat on the floor and permitted his eyes to roam over the galleries above.

WOMEN'S CLUB ROW ENDED. The Congressional Settles Status of "Lame Ducks."

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 3.—After a session which lasted practically all day the Congressional Club, composed of the wives and women relatives of members of Congress, adjusted all differences and reached a harmonious agreement on certain minor amendments to its constitution. The proposal to eliminate from active participation in the affairs of the club the wives of Senators and ex-Representatives was rejected. The proposed amendment would not only have deprived the relatives of "lame ducks" of a voice in the management of the club, but would have excluded as well several life members. As among these, and even among the former class, there are some of the most ardent members of the club, it was decided to drop the entire proposition. Those amendments, all of minor importance, which were agreed on today will be finally voted on February 1. Today's meeting was free from animosity.

The social programme of the club obviously aroused much greater interest among a majority of the members than the proposed changes in its constitution. After a protracted discussion a social programme was unanimously adopted.

CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN. Bristow Introduces Panama Canal Steamship Bill.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Both Houses of Congress reassembled today. Senator Eristow introduced two bills which if enacted would vitally affect competition in rail and water transportation. The first would provide for a line of steamships through the Panama Canal to Central and South America, the Secretary of War to acquire fifteen ships to be operated by the government's Panama Railroad Company, or leased to a private company not connected with any railroad line. The second bill would amend the interstate commerce laws to prevent any railroad company having any interest in any competing steamship company.

In the House Representative Olinsted, of Pennsylvania, denied that relief funds for Austin dam sufferers had been used by the state. The session lasted only fifteen minutes.

JUSTICE SWAYZE URGED. Three Men Now Considered for Supreme Court Appointment.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The field of candidates under consideration by President Taft for the vacancy in the Supreme Court was enlarged today by the unofficial announcement that Justice Francis J. Swayze, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was being urged for the appointment. With the addition of Justice Swayze, it was said that there are three men, any one of whom might be appointed. These are Judge Hook, Secretary Nagel and Justice Swayze.

The President will not announce his selection until Attorney General Wickham returns from Panama next week.

EX-MAYOR SCHMITZ TO BE TRIED. San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Assistant District Attorney Fred L. Barry today announced that former Mayor Eugene Schmitz would be prosecuted on the charge of having bribed Supervisor Daniel Coleman in connection with the fixing of the gas rate.

MILLIONAIRES HOLD JOBS. [By Telegram to The Tribune.] Morristown, N. J., Jan. 3.—Sheriff Whitfield B. Gillen has reappointed the staff of millionaire deputy sheriffs, including Thomas B. Dickson, J. Gordon Douglas and Philip Kearny. All of the men are provided with gold badges.

LIGHT ON HYDE AFFIDAVIT

Condemnation List Prepared in Office of Max D. Steuer.

GOT TILDEN IN BROOKLYN

Same Man Who Obtained Criticisms of D. A. Sullivan—Whitman's Venue Reply.

The now famous affidavit signed by Israel Tilden, Jr., quoting by name 137 citizens in condemnation of Charles H. Hyde, was prepared in the office of Max D. Steuer, No. 115 Broadway. Mr. Steuer, who has been retained to defend the former City Chamberlain against a charge of bribery, said so himself yesterday.

"And there goes Rosen, who witnessed Tilden's signature, the notary you've all been looking for," said Mr. Steuer, pointing with a little show of pride to one of the employees of his office. Mr. Steuer appeared as counsel for David A. Sullivan, former president of the Union Bank, Brooklyn, last November to argue Sullivan's motion for a change of venue before Justice Kapper. John J. Curtin, Sullivan's attorney of record, had employed Israel Tilden, Jr., to collect from prospective veniremen derogatory opinions of Sullivan in the same manner and for the same purpose that Tilden collected such opinions in the Hyde case. The language used in the two Tilden affidavits, that in the Sullivan and that in the Hyde case, is almost identical. The Sullivan motion was lost.

"I knew Mr. Tilden had made a similar affidavit in the Sullivan case," said Mr. Steuer yesterday, "and I thought his work in that instance was so good that I called up Mr. Curtin the other day and asked him to send the man who had done it around to me. Tilden is not and never has been an employee of my office in any sense. In fact, though I know him by sight and all about him, I have never spoken to him personally."

This Lawyer Took a Notary.

Francis B. Mullin, of No. 190 State street, Brooklyn, a lawyer, who has appeared for David A. Sullivan on occasion and who still acts for him in an advisory capacity, collected in person to support Sullivan's motion for a change of venue one hundred separate affidavits from prospective veniremen condemning the indicted banker. These individual documents were filed with the motion papers, together with the blanket affidavit of Tilden quoting the opinions of two hundred citizens. Mullin's method was to get each man to sign his uncompromising sentiment, the signature being witnessed by the notary whom he carried around with him for the purpose.

Mr. Mullin said last night that at the time he strongly urged the other lawyers in the Sullivan case to adopt his method exclusively, pointing out the weakness of Tilden's method, but his colleagues rather leaned toward the latter, because more readily obtained in a much shorter time. Mr. Mullin told them that any investigation of the opinions submitted in such an affidavit as Tilden signed would scare those quoted into denying they had ever uttered them—what actually happened in the Hyde case, he thinks. Mr. Tilden, he said, was one of a number of young law students and clerks employed to collect affidavits which repudiate the sentiments attributed to their makers by Tilden.

Charles H. Hyde received personally at his office in Chambers street late yesterday afternoon a copy of District Attorney Whitman's answer to the former City Chamberlain's motion for a change of venue. Appended to the answer was an affidavit of the District Attorney embodying 10 separate affidavits from individuals quoted by Israel Tilden, Jr., in his affidavit.

Calls Bias Charge Tardy. The District Attorney reviewed, also in his affidavit the whole progress of the Hyde case up to the present, including the trials of Joseph R. Reichmann and William J. Cummins. In neither trial, he pointed out, did counsel complain of public bias or suggest that the jury was other than fair and impartial, and yet Reichmann and Cummins were closely associated with Hyde, and from this association arose the charge of bribery against Hyde. Mr. Whitman continues:

Whatever public indignation there may have been with respect to the trials of Reichmann, Reichmann and Hyde was directed as much against Cummins and Reichmann as against Hyde, and the justice of the Supreme Court who presided at the trial of Cummins and Reichmann has been assigned to handle the trial of Hyde, which will be held in the January term, and he will in all probability preside at the trial of Charles H. Hyde.

Mr. Whitman replied to Hyde's complaint that the newspapers had been hounding him by saying:

All of the newspaper reports as to the alleged connection of Hyde with racketeering interests and the proposed legislation relating thereto and all comments relating to his protracted absence from his office while he held the position of City Chamberlain, and by far the greater part of his performance of his duties as such public officer, occurred prior to June 1, 1911, yet on the 29th day of June, 1911, Hyde made a motion to have his case set down for immediate trial in this city in a court whose jurisdiction is limited to the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and whose suggestion was made either by defendant or any of his counsel who represented him that a fair and impartial trial of the pending indictment could not be had in New York County.

FEWER FIRES IN 1911. Johnson Gives Credit to Press and Rigorous Inspection.

The great publicity given by the newspapers to methods of fire prevention and the scheme of rigorous inspection of hazardous premises have caused a decrease in New York's fires during the last six months at the rate of 2,452 a year, according to the semi-annual report which Commissioner Johnson made to the Mayor yesterday. The number of fires in the first six months of 1911 was 7,312, or at a rate of 3.4 a day. This ratio would have meant an increase over 1910 of 1,219 fires. As a matter of fact the number of fires from July 1 to December 26, 1911, was 6,149, or at the rate of 2.6 a day. Commissioner Johnson arrived at his total estimate for the period by adding at the rate 26 fires a day for the remaining eleven days of the year, making 14,389 fires for the year, actually seven less for 1911 than for 1910.

The Commissioner republishes his plea for a bureau of fire prevention, and says that the large number of inspections of hazardous premises has been made by members of the untrained force "in the absence and anticipation of" such a bureau. The fact that New York, on the figures of 1910, had 300 fires for every 100,000 inhabitants, London 81, Paris 74, Berlin 57, St. Petersburg 73 and Vienna 86, indicates, the Commissioner says, the possibility of better preventive work.

"The further fact that there is a fire loss of a dollar for every dollar expended by the city on the fire department seems to the Commissioner a condition that should be remedied, and he suggests that the city spend \$500,000 a year on fire prevention and cut the fire loss in two."

STATE FAIR WEEK SEPTEMBER 9. Albany, Jan. 3.—The State Fair Commission today voted to hold the annual state fair at Syracuse during the week beginning September 9.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

MEN FROZEN TO DEATH

Mercury Registers 34 Below Zero in South Dakota.

Great Bend, Kan., Jan. 3.—Four persons were frozen to death during the recent blizzard in Western Kansas. Three of the deaths occurred near Ness City, and the fourth was a cattleman, who was frozen while driving cattle over the range.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—Snowbound and cut off from railway communication for more than a week, the people of the town of Dighton, in Western Kansas, to-day appeared by telegram to the State Utilities Commission for aid. Healy and Jettmore have also been without railway service for a week.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 3.—Two brakemen, marooned for a week in a car attached to an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe freight train, stuck fast in the snow near Laird, in Western Kansas, are living on jackrabbits. All efforts to reach the train, which is on a branch line, have failed.

Sheridan, Wyo., Jan. 3.—Twenty-nine degrees below zero, the coldest weather in five years, was the record here to-day. In

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The bodies of two men frozen to death during last night's storm were discovered here to-day. One was found in the cellar of a building operation and the other on an open lot.

ANOTHER BODY FROM FIRE RUINS. The body of John McCormack, a watchman, was found yesterday in the ruins of the Mutual Milk and Cream Company's depot, in East 22d street, which was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The body of a stableman was recovered on Tuesday. These were the only fatalities.

The John Wanamaker Store

In the Auditorium Today at 4 P. M. GRAND OPERA Lecture and Recital Subject: Percival and "Madame Butterfly." Lecturer: Henry T. Finck. Assisted by the Victor-Victrola.



Men come in every day and ask us: "How about the January Sale of Overcoats?" They know what it means to them! And so we are glad to answer their question today—

808 Men's Silk-lined Overcoats
Black or Gray, Chesterfield Style

\$35 to \$70 Quality, at \$24.50

Go On Sale This Morning

That is the story in a nutshell to all men who have shared in the royalties of this annual overcoat offering. But, for the benefit of those who have not done so, a further word—

These overcoats are made from high-quality vicuña chevrots and best of guaranteed silk linings—hand-sewed where that counts for anything.

Black, Oxford gray and Cambridge gray, with silk velvet collars. For dress or conservative street wear. Sizes include stout men and tall.

The majority of them could not have been purchased regularly at wholesale for the price we ask at retail.

Query: How does this come about? First, quantity counts mightily. The present offering approximates half of the coats resulting from a tremendous purchase of fabrics.

We went to a mill that produces the highest-priced overcoatings in the United States, offering to make a clean sweep of piece goods then on hand.

This mill has a national reputation not only for the high quality of raw material used in its products; it stands alone in the matter of finish, employing a method that makes its vicuña chevrots virtually dust-proof.

Our offer being accepted (the mill preferring one large deal to fifty small ones), we found ourselves in possession of an exceptional quantity of fabrics the like of which it has seldom seen our privilege to acquire for less than usual prices.

Fabrics Intended for \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60 and \$70 Overcoats
We were able to make very favorable terms

Additional salespeople will be provided to meet promptly the demands that will be made upon us this morning. Store opens at 8:30 A. M.

Main floor, New Building.

The First 1912 Half-Yearly SALE OF SHOES
For Men, Women and Children

Presents these dependable shoes for much less than they are worth

Men's \$7 and \$7.50 shoes at \$4.40.
Men's \$5 and \$6 shoes at \$3.50.
Boys' \$2.50 to \$3.90 shoes at \$2.
Main floor, New Building.
Women's \$6 and \$7 shoes at \$4.40.
Women's \$5 shoes at \$3.65.
Women's \$3.90 shoes at \$2.90.
Girls' and Children's shoes one-third off.
Main floor, Old Building.

We Can Recommend Each Pair of These Shoes
They Come from Three Sources:

1. Many from our own regular shoe-groups—styles that we shall not reorder for Spring.
2. Several thousand pairs made for us by our standard manufacturers, during slack periods, with everything but bare cost of materials and labor eliminated.
3. Manufacturers' overlots of shoes up to our standard, that come to us at prices which enable us to distribute them at less than usual wholesale cost.

We cannot promise every size in each style of shoe—but we can and do promise an excellent selection of styles in every ordinary size—and expert people to see that you get the right size.

Ready This Morning at 8:30 A. M.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Streets.